

The China Mail.

Established February, 1840.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1880.

日一初月二十年辰庚

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

Vol. XXXVI. No. 5452.

號一廿月二十年十八百八千一英

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORDON, Leadenhall Street, E.C. BATES, 15, Old Bailey, E.C. SAMUEL, DRAGON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LÉON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris. NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 188, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAY & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Singapore. C. HETZSEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—MORRIS A. DE MELO & Co., Canton, Campbell & Co., Amoy, Wilson, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, Hendon & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital, 5,000,000 Dollars. Reserve Fund, 1,000,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Hon. W. KESWICK. Deputy Chairman—A. MOLLER, Esq. ADOLF ANDER, Esq. H. D. C. FORBES, Esq. E. R. BEILSON, Esq. H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq. LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED. On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance. For Fixed Deposits:—For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 4 " " " " " 12 " 5 " " " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, August 16, 1880.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000. RESERVE FUND, £190,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue de la Paix, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOMBAY, SAN FRANCISCO, MANHATTAN, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW, MELBOURNE.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOULEMONT, Manager, Shanghai, Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £200,000. RESERVE FUND, £100,000.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE CITY BANK. THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. On Current Accounts, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance. On Fixed Deposits:—For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 4 " " " " " 12 " 5 " " " " "

WILLIAM FORREST, Manager, Hongkong, May 10, 1880.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. At 3 months' notice 3 1/2 per Annum. " 6 " " " 4 " " " " " 12 " " " " 5 " " " " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application. GEO. O. SCOTT, Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

Auctions.

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 7th January, 1881, at 2 o'clock p.m., at the Residence of R. DEACON, Esq., No. 1, College Gardens,—

The whole of his ENGLISH and CANTON-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising:—

Walnut Mahogany-covered Chairs and Couches, Mahogany Side Tables, Marble-top Tea-tables, Glass, Fender and Fire Irons, Lacquer and Onyx Window Curtains, Gilt Cornices, Carved Gasaliers, &c. Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Marble-top Dressing Tables and Washstands, Mirrors, Couches, Teak Chest of Drawers, Mahogany Sideboard with Mirror back, Mahogany Dining Table, Whinets, Chairs, Glass, Crockery, Plated and Silver Ware, &c.

A Walnut COTTAGE PIANO, by L. NEUFELD, Berlin.

Catalogues will be issued, and the Furniture will be on view the day previous to the Sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—As usual. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Hongkong, Dec. 28, 1880.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

EX "Andrey," a Few Pounds of Very Fine and Fresh SPANISH GRAPES. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Hongkong, December 27, 1880.

JOHN NOBLE,

8, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

HAS just RECEIVED a Very Fine SELECTION of GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY in the Latest and most Fashionable Designs including many NOVELTIES in DIAMOND BRACELETS, PENDANTS, BROOCHES, EAR-RINGS, and GEM RINGS.

A Large and Well Selected STOCK of MODERN GOLD and SILVER PEN and PENHOLD CASES, comprising the Latest Patented Patterns.

Hongkong, December 11, 1880.

FOR SALE.

MULLER FRERES'S CELEBRATED OLD BLEND, in Cases of 1 dozen Qts. Apply to HESSE & Co., Sole Agents. Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1880.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE. Quarts, £10 per 1 doz. Case. Pints, £17 per 2 doz. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, February 2, 1880.

To Let.

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE—No. 31, WELLINGTON STREET. ROOMS in CLUB CHAMBERS, suitable for Office or Chambers.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 46, PAUL STREET, below CAINE ROAD; possession from 1st February next.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, December 28, 1880.

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, under European supervision, and VESSELS Discharged alongside the Wharf, on favorable Terms, with quick despatch. Also entire Godowns to be let.

MEYER & Co. Hongkong, December 1, 1880.

TO LET.

N. O. 8, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, containing Eight Rooms and Out-Houses. Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, December 2, 1880.

For Sale.

CHRISTMAS 1880.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

TABLE DELICACIES AND FANCY ARTICLES, SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

OUR STOCK for the PRESENT SEASON is now Complete and Ready for Inspection, comprising:—PLUM PUDDINGS, MINCEMEAT, CHRISTMAS CAKES, BISCUITS, FRUITS in SYRUP, NOYAU and BRANDY, IMPERIAL PLUMS, FRESH MUSCATELS, SMYRNA FIGS, CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, JORDAN ALMONDS, CURRANTS, &c., &c.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS, OX-TONGUES in JELLY, SPICED, SMOKED and COLLARED, GALANTINE of GAME, RUSSIAN CAVIARE, HAM and CHICKEN PATE, &c., &c.

PRIME STILTON CHEESE and YORK HAMS.

D R A G E E S.

FANCY CHOCOLATES AND SWEETS.

All the Latest COSAQUES, viz.:—City of London; Sisters, Cousins and Anns; The Emperor; The Surprise; Magic Sun Flower; The Caricature; Our Favorite Poets; 19th Century; Children's Calico Ball; Baskets with Holly Magic, &c.; Magic Flowers, &c., &c.

TOYS in Endless Variety.

PARLOUR CURLING POND—THE NEW GAME.

PHOTO FRAMES, ALBUMS, COROMANDEL INKSTANDS, DRESSING CASES, WORK BASKETS, GLOVE and HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, NEW FLUSH BAGS, SCENT CASES, CARD CASES, BLOTTERS, BRONZED CARD STAND, LIQUEUR STANDS, TOILET MIRRORS, CIGAR CASES, &c., &c.

CHRISTMAS and BIRTHDAY CARDS. GIFT BOOKS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, December 1, 1880.

KELLY & WALSH

HAVE just RECEIVED

The New "Tinted IRISH LINEN"

NOTE PAPER in the following Tints:—

PRINCE, ANKERST, TURQUOISE, ROSE, EMERALD, VERT.

Half-Morocco ALBUMS for unmounted Photographs.

Sweet Capot CIGARETTES.

Crawford's "Portugal, Old and New," Illustrated.

Wallace's "Island Life."

Smith's "Manual for Medical Officers of Health."

Gamgee's "Physiological Chemistry of Animal Body."

Wilson's "Handbook of Hygiene."

Reynold's "Stationary Engine Driving."

Holman's "Modern Magic."

Miss Haverhill's "Life Chords," beautifully Illustrated.

Macdonald's "In Christo."

MANITOWL WRITERS.

LETTER'S DIARIES, 1881.

RUDDY OLD BLOCK.

Hongkong, December 28, 1880.

Judy's "Annual."

Roadside's "Annual."

A Large Selection of CHRISTMAS JUVENILE BOOKS, beautifully illustrated.

Reed's "Japan," beautifully Illustrated.

Miss Bird's "Japan," beautifully Illustrated.

McGrath's "Pictures from Ireland."

Dalziel's "British Dogs."

Trevelyan's "History of Charles James Fox."

Alley's "Guide to Marine Board Examination," new edition, 1880.

Chambers' "Encyclopaedia," new edition, 10 Vols.

Handsomely Bound PRESENTATION BOOKS, in Russia, Calf and Morocco Leathers.

NEW MENU and NAME CARDS.

BEZIQUE SETS and SCRAP BOOKS.

CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES, &c.

"Afternoon Tea" and "Pretty Peggy," the Children's Books of the season.

ROSE & Co.

HAVE Received their Usual Well Selected STOCK of WINTER GOODS and NOVELTIES for the SEASON.

COMPRISING:—

BED and TABLE LINEN, ORETONNES, SILK, SATIN, VELVET, &c., &c. in Various Shades.

CLOTH and CHENILLE MANTLES. CLOTH, SERGES, BEIGES. CASHMERE, STOCKNETT, and JERSEY. WRAPS, SILK, WOOL, and CHENILLE SCARVES.

Ladies' and Children's HATS. FLOWERS, FEATHERS, and Fancy WINGS. WOOLLEN GOODS for Children. Knitted DRESSES.

Gen's HOSIERY. Christy's FELT HATS. Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES. Hendrie's and Atkinson's PERFUMERY.

FRENCH, ENGLISH, and GERMAN. TOYS. ROCKING HORSES. TREE ORNAMENTS. VELOCIPEDE HORSES. COSAQUES. CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS.

BRONZE and TERRA COTTA STATUES. ALBUMS, BOOKS, MUSICAL BOXES, LADIES' COMPANIONS, BAGS, BASKETS, &c., &c.

Hongkong, December 8, 1880.

To Let.

TO LET.

ON MARINE LOT No. 65, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to MEYER & Co. Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

TO LET.

COAL GODOWNS—TO LET. BURROWS' GODOWNS, Nos. 43, 56 and 58A, PRATA EAST; with Private WHARF.

The GODOWNS, Nos. 111, 111A and 113, WANGAI ROAD.

Apply to SIEMSEN & Co. Hongkong, September 13, 1880.

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR and GROUND FLOOR of House No. 4, PRATA EAST (known as the BEER HOUSE); Possession on the 1st of October.

Apply to MEYER & Co. Hongkong, September 2, 1880.

The HOUSE opposite the WANGAI FERR, Marine Lot No. 29, containing 8 Rooms, etc., etc., with Gas and Water laid on; Immediate possession.

Apply to MEYER & Co. Hongkong, September 2, 1880.

To Let.

TO LET.

PART of the GROUND FLOOR on the West side of MARINE HOUSE, 13, Queen's Road, suitable for Office or Store.

Apply to ED. CHASTEL & Co. Hongkong, December 29, 1880.

TO LET.

TO LET.—With Entry from 1st March next—the PREMISES No. 37, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, at present occupied by the Occidental and Oriental S. S. Co.

Apply to TURNER & Co. Hongkong, December 24, 1880.

TO LET.

A Final DIVIDEND for the Year 1879, being a Return to Contributing shareholders of FIVE PER CENT. (5%) on the Net Profits, is now Declared.

Dividends will be payable at the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after WEDNESDAY, the 6th Proximo, until which date the Transfer Books of the Company are Closed.

By Order of the Court of Directors, J. KENNARD DAVIS, Acting Secretary.

Shanghai, 21st December, 1880.

Intimations.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 27th to the 31st instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, J. BRADLEE SMITH, Secretary. Hongkong, December 18, 1880.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

THE Undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 25th and 27th instant, and SATURDAY, the 1st January, 1881.

For the "Oriental Bank Corporation," R. INNES, p. Manager.

For the "Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China," JOHN THURBURN, Manager.

For the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China," WILLIAM FORREST, Manager.

For the "Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris," E. SCHWELBIL, Acting Agent.

For the "Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation," T. JACKSON, Chief Manager. Hongkong, December 28, 1880.

NOTICE.

THE Undermentioned INSURANCE OFFICES will Close on CHRISTMAS DAY, on MONDAY, the 27th Inst., and on SATURDAY, the 1st January, 1881.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents, Canton Insurance Office; Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

N. J. EDE, Secretary, Union Insurance Society of Canton. REGINALD D. STARKIE, Acting Agent, North-China Insurance Company.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents, Yangtze Insurance Association. B. GOLDSMITH, Act. Secretary, China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited.

J. BRADLEE SMITH, Secretary, Chinese Insurance Co., Limited. JAMES B. COUGHLIN, Secretary, China Fire Insurance Co., Limited. Hongkong, December 24, 1880.

TENDERS will be RECEIVED at this Office up till noon of TUESDAY, 4th January, 1881, for REPAIRS to the ROOF of VERANDAH of the Deputy Inspector General's Residence at the ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL, according to Specification and Conditions to be seen on application to the Underigned.

The lowest or any Tender will not be necessarily accepted. GEORGE COLES, For Naval Storekeeper.

H. M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, December 20, 1880.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 137. CHINA SEA. SWATOW DISTRICT. BREAKER POINT LIGHT HOUSE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the LIGHT on BREAKER POINT was exhibited for the first time at Sunset on the 8th December, 1880.

The Illuminating Apparatus is a First Order Dioptric Lighthouse, and is alternately showing for eight seconds and suddenly disappearing for two seconds. It shows light from S. 52° W. round by W. to N. 88° E., and red in shore of both these bearings as far as the land. The bearings are magnetic and taken from seawards.

The Light is elevated 124 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather it should be visible at a distance of 19 nautical miles.

The Tower is round, of iron, 91 feet high, with a total height from its base to the lantern of 120 feet.

The Tower is painted in black and white horizontal bands, and the Dwellings and Boundary Wall white.

Approximate position—Lat. N. 22° 58' 30" Long. E. 116° 28' 10".

By order of the Inspector-General of Customs, DAVID M. HENDERSON, Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs, Engineer's Office, Shanghai, 9th December, 1880.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

DEBENTURE LOAN for \$500,000. COUPONS for INTEREST falling due on 31st December, 1880, will be Paid on Presentation, at the Office of the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Hongkong, on and after that date.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents. Hongkong, December 21, 1880.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS has returned, and is now ready to RECEIVE PATIENTS at his Rooms, the First-floor of the premises lately occupied by the National Bank of India.

Hongkong, December 7, 1880.

THE "FAR EAST."

The steamer of 1878 WATSON. Apply at this Office. Hongkong, October 4, 1880.

Intimations.

WANTED, Employment by the ADVERTISER. Has had several Years experience in BOOK-KEEPING and ACCOUNTS. Address "VERITAS," China Mail Office. Hongkong, December 18, 1880.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 21st instant until the 4th Proximo, both days included.

A. NEWTON, Manager. Hongkong, December 9, 1880.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW. The Steamship "Kwangtung," Captain YOUNG, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 1st Prox., at Daylight, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, December 30, 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to OALOUTTA, JEDDAH, ADEN,

For Sale.

MacEwen, FRICKEL & Co.
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE
Especially arrived Mail and
other Steamships.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH
GROCERIES,
FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED BY EVERY
MAIL.

APPLES, Green and Dried.
OLASSES, Canned and Bottled.
EASTERN CREAM CHEESE.
RYE MEAL, BUCKWHEAT.
INDIAN CORN MEAL OATMEAL.
CRACKED WHEAT, BOMBYN.
A SORTED JELLIES in Glass Jars.
NUTS—BACON, BRAZIL,
SHALLBARK, ALMONDS,
PEANUTS, and FRUIT.

GREEN TURTLE, 1lb. and 2lb. Cases.
RUSSIAN CAVIAR.
OXTONGUES, Smoked and Pickled.
CLAM CROWDER.
EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK.
RICHARDSON & ROBIN'S DEVILLED
MEATS.
ITALIAN PASTES, MACCARONI and
VERMICELLI.
EASTERN HAMS and BACON.
S MOKED SALMON.

**CALIFORNIA
BACON**
COMPANY'S BISCUITS.
Alphabetical BISCUITS.
Foda CRACKERS.
Wafers BISCUITS.
Ginger CAKES.
Milk BISCUITS.
Oyster BISCUITS.

HORSE RADISH in Bottles.
Soused Lamb's TONGUES.
Comb-HONEY in Original Frames.
Soused Pig's FEET.
Strained and Comb HONEY in Bottles.
Family Pig PORK in Kegs.
Family Moss BEEF in Kegs.
No. 1 Boston MACKEREL in Kits.
Salmon BELLIES in Kits.
Paragon MACKEREL in Tins.
English BROWN.
Compressed OXTONGUE.
Compressed CORBEEF.
Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 24lb Cases.
Assort. Canned VEGETABLES.
MINCEMEAT.
Sausage MEAT.
Assorted SOUPS.
Stuffed PEPPERS.
Queen's OLIVES.
Assorted PICKLES.
California CANDIES.
The American BROILER.
Wafers IRONS.
Lemon SQUEEZERS.

GROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
—and—
JOHN MOIR'S
FAMOUS HOUSEHOLD
STORES.

White BACON in Wrapper.
Irish Sliced BACON in 24lb & 48lb Tins.
Cumberland HAMS.
Breakfast TONGUES.
Russia OXTONGUES.
Oxford SAUSAGES.
HAM, TONGUE, and Chicken SAUSAGE.
Truffled SATSAGES.
Potted MUTTON and FISH.
Phillippe and Canada's PATE DE
FOIE GRAS.
Phillippe & Canada's ASPARA-
GUS.
Phillippe & Canada's SARDINES.
Gelatin LOZENGES.
Assorted SWEETS.
GELATINE.

Mallie's French MUSTARD.
Anglo-Swiss CHOCOLATE and MILK.
Anglo-Swiss COCOA and MILK.
Crosse & Blackwell's CHOCOLATE.
Maison's CHOCOLATES Assorted.
Schweitzer's COCOATINA.
Van Houten's COCOA.
Epp's COCOA.
—COSAQUES.

Libbie's Extremum CARNIS.
Smoked OOD-ROES.
Dried SPRATS.

Finon HADDON.
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.
Yarmouth BLOATERS.
Kippers HERRING.
Dried HERRINGS.

SARDINES with TOMATOES.
Assorted PICKLES.
Assorted JAMS.
Calf's Foot JELLY.

Essences for Flavoring.
SAUSAGES.
—SPICES.

Candied PEEL, ALMONDS,
CURRANTS in Bottle and Bulk.
RAISINS in Bottle and Bulk.
Mince-meat; Currant SEEDS.
Ground COFFEE.
Raw COFFEE.

PRESENT TEA in 5 Catty and 10 Catty
Boxes; Good BREAKFAST TEA 25
cents per lb.
Hongkong, November 22, 1880.

Mails.

NOTICE
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE,
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILLIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSAILLES;
Also,
PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA
AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 31st January,
1881, at Noon, the Company's
S. S. O. X. U. S. Commandant, RAFAEL,
with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the
above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for the
principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted until
Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until
4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on
the 4th January, 1881. (Parcels are
not to be sent on board; they must be
left at the Agency's Office.)
Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired to be declared prior to shipment.
For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, December 23, 1880. j45

**SHIMAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.**

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA KOBE.
THE S. S. NIGATA MARU, Captain
WALKER, due here on or about the
3rd January, will be despatched as above
on SATURDAY, the 8th January, at
Daylight.

Cargo received on board and Parcels at
the Office up to 6 p.m. of 7th January.
No Bill of Lading signed under \$2
Freight.
All Claims must be settled on board
before delivery is taken, otherwise they
will not be recognized.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin. Steerage.
To KOBE.....\$ 90 20
Yokohama & Nagasaki 75 20
SHANGHAI via YOKOHAMA... 120 40
Kobe..... 95 30
A Reduction is made on RETURN CABIN
PASSENGERS.
—CARGO AND PASSENGERS for Nagasaki
will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail
Steamer Kaido.
For further Particulars, apply at the
Company's Office, No. 60A, QUEEN'S
ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, December 20, 1880. j48

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE
GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR,
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE,
SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON;
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND
AUSTRALIA.
N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills
of Lading for BATAVIA, PERSIAN
GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES,
TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK
AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship
MIRZAPORE, Capt. A. PARRISH, with Her
Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from
this Port for LONDON via BOMBAY and
SUEZ CANAL, on WEDNESDAY, the
12th January, at 4 p.m.
Cargo will be received on board until
10 a.m. on the day of departure.
Parcels and Specie (if any) at the Office
until 10 a.m. on the day of departure.
Silk and Valuables for Europe will be
transhipped at Point de Galle; Tea and
General Cargo for London will be conveyed
via Bombay without transhipment, arriving
one week later than by the ordinary direct
route via Galle.

For further Particulars regarding
FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.
The Contents and Value of Packages are
required to be declared prior to shipment.
Shippers are particularly requested to
note the terms and conditions of the Com-
pany's Bill of Lading.

A. MELVIN, Superintendent.
Hongkong, January 30, 1880. j42

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND THROUGH
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF
TOKIO will be despatched for San
Francisco, via Yokohama, on THUR-
SDAY, the 13th January, 1881, taking
Passengers, and Freight for Japan, the
United States, and Europe.
Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States via Over-
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America by the Company's and
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.
Freight will be received on board until 2
p.m. on the 12th January. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.
For further information as to Passen-
gers and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 9, Praya Central.
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, December 30, 1880. j43

Intimations.

TENTH DRAWING.

**Chinese Imperial Government
Loan of 1874.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in
conformity with the stipulation con-
tained in the Bonds of this Loan, the fol-
lowing Numbers of Bonds to be paid off at Par,
in Hongkong, on the 31st December, 1881,
and in London, on the 10th February, 1882,
when the Interest thereon will cease to be
payable, were this day Drawn at the Office
of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION, 31 Lombard Street, E.C., in
the presence of Mr. GEORGE HENRY DUNNETT,
Accountant of the said Corporation, and of
the undersigned Notary.

NUMBERS OF BONDS DRAWN.

314 Bonds Nos.				
6	1274	2540	3700	5054
38	1296	2541	3810	5072
44	1318	2564	3835	5091
63	1339	2568	3843	5116
90	1356	2607	3879	5127
114	1369	2627	3896	5151
128	1388	2660	3914	5162
159	1406	2675	3923	5181
162	1422	2690	3959	5220
173	1451	2708	3961	5235
210	1471	2731	3986	5256
234	1498	2744	4019	5277
247	1502	2779	4034	5284
279	1532	2788	4053	5313
297	1548	2810	4072	5332
304	1568	2837	4099	5342
332	1585	2843	4104	5371
349	1609	2872	4125	5390
370	1639	2886	4154	5402
390	1655	2914	4162	5438
408	1674	2938	4186	5451
429	1686	2948	4204	5470
460	1713	2965	4221	5487
479	1738	2996	4259	5514
493	1759	3014	4269	5522
502	1775	3034	4288	5545
536	1787	3058	4310	5579
556	1814	3069	4329	5584
561	1832	3094	4380	5616
569	1850	3120	4351	5633
596	1879	3133	4390	5660
640	1895	3146	4420	5670
638	1909	3164	4436	5693
668	1938	3182	4458	5706
686	1960	3212	4480	5723
717	1973	3220	4494	5748
722	1987	3259	4519	5771
744	2010	3274	4526	5784
763	2030	3286	4556	5820
763	2052	3301	4569	5826
808	2080	3335	4588	5844
825	2105	3346	4607	5860
852	2126	3375	4627	5886
876	2139	3392	4658	5915
890	2154	3414	4676	5935
916	2173	3439	4684	5959
940	2184	3442	4705	5980
951	2217	3468	4735	5986
964	2236	3480	4741	6010
985	2247	3511	4780	6024
1013	2267	3540	4797	6050
1026	2292	3560	4808	6064
1046	2314	3569	4838	6082
1080	2327	3584	4855	6117
1089	2348	3619	4879	6132
1118	2372	3640	4893	6153
1134	2386	3648	4902	6170
1153	2401	3695	4911	6189
1170	2424	3697	4955	6213
1186	2443	3710	4977	6228
1216	2461	3723	4984	6245
1234	2499	3749	5008	6263
1255	2519	3768	5033	

For £100 Sterling each = £31,400.
For the
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
(Signed) GEO. H. BURNETT,
Accountant.

W. W. VENN, Junior,
Notary Public,
2 Pope's Head Alley,
Cornhill, E.C.,
London, 10th October, 1880.

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

THE COUPONS falling due 31st De-
cember, 1880, on the above LOAN,
together with the BONDS DRAWN for re-
demption, will be paid at the Office of this
CORPORATION on and after that date.

For the
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION,
Agents Issuing the Loan,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, December 28, 1880. j44

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES of Hong-
kong and the Public in General here-
by at the Coast Ports are respectfully
reminded that I am always prepared to
Supply the best quality of best FRENCH
SPIRITS, LIQUORS of the finest quality,
and from the best Manufacturers in Eu-
rope. At the same time I would beg to
thank my Customers for their kind favor
and support, and wish them the Compi-
ments of the Season.
F. VINCENOT,
4, Peel Street, Hongkong.
Hongkong, December 28, 1880. j45

CARD.
MR. A. HAIN'S DANCING CLASSERS
have been Re-opened on the 1st
October.
Fletcher's Buildings,
No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.
Hongkong, October 4, 1880.

SAILOERS' HOME.
ANY Out-of CLOTHING, BOOKS, or
PARCELS will be thankfully received at
the Sailors' Home, West Point.
Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

Intimations.

THIS HAIR WASH has been prepared
by us for the last 20 years. Its sale
is steadily increasing in India, the Straits
and Japan. It possesses all the qualities
of a Hair Oil or Pomade, without their
stickiness. It induces a healthy action of
the scalp and nourishes the Hair. Dandruff
never appears whilst it is in use. It con-
tains none but the best ingredients, and
the greatest care is taken in the com-
pounding. When the Hair falls off after
leaving or after other sickness, this Wash
will surely prove of the greatest value.



From its great nourishing power on the
scalp it may in time cause Hair to return
to its natural color; it, however, does not
contain a particle of any dyeing ingredient.
Using it constantly will most certainly pre-
vent the Hair falling. It is cleanly in use,
the smallest quantity sufficing. It has no
sediment, and therefore requires no shaking.
J. LLEWELLYN & Co.,
Shanghai.

Hongkong Agents: LANE, CLAWSON & Co.

DYNAMITE, FUSES, DETONATORS,
&c.
FROM NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO.,
LIMITED, GLASGOW, can be had in
any quantity on application to
THE BORNEO Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, March 8, 1880. 8m81

THE WONDER OF THE WORLD.
PROF. HERMAN'S
WORLD RENOWNED
VERMIN DESTROYER!
Which is known to be
Far Superior to Anything yet discovered
for Killing
Rats, Mice, Insects on Poultry, Fleas,
Bugs, Cook-ropes, Black Beetles, Ants
on Dogs, Blight and Insects on Plants,
Moths in Furs, Ticks or Scab on Sheep or
Goats, also on Cattle, &c., &c.
This preparation has been applied with
great success against the insects that attack
the Coffee Plants, and would doubtless be
equally efficacious with the Tea Plants.
SOLD IN PACKETS.
At One Shilling per packet; or six Packets
for Five Shillings.

The Powder is warranted free from all bad
smell, and will keep in any climate.
It may be spread anywhere without risk, as
it is quite harmless to Cats or Dogs, as
they will not eat it.
DIRECTOR FOR USE ON EACH
MANUFACTORY—
GRAVEL LANE, Houndsditch,
CITY OF LONDON, ENGLAND.
The above discovery has gained for Pro-
fessor Herman a Silver Prize Medal at the
International Exhibition of Victoria,
Australia, of 1866, besides numerous Tes-
timonials.
—Hongkong Agents—F. BLACKBURN & Co.
W. CHICKMAN, Victoria Dispensary.
1j260 1w3 n08 1j261

Insurances.

THE INTERNATIONAL MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
OF LIVERPOOL.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents of the above Company, are
prepared to grant Policies on MARINE
RISKS to all parts of the World.
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, Nov. 27, 1880. 27ac81

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against Fire to the extent of
£45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
AGENTS at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Saidon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rate of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.
SO CHARGES FOR POLICY FEES.
JAS. B. COUGHRAN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

Insurances.

LE CEROLE—TRANSPORTS.
SOCIETE ANONYME D'ASSURANCES
MARITIMES, MARSEILLE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED—15,000,000 FRANCES.
CAPITAL PAID-UP—3,760,000 do.
THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents of the above Company, are
prepared to grant Policies on MARINE
RISKS to all parts of the World.
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, Sept. 25, 1880. 27ac81

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for
any Debt contracted by the Officers or
Crew of the following Vessels, during
their stay in Hongkong Harbour—
ANNIE S. HALL, American barkentine,
Captain C. H. Nelson.—Wilder & Co.
CATHERINE, German brig, Captain A.
Bulling.—Arnold, KARBURG & Co.
CEVALDE, German barque, Capt. Nissen.
Steinsson & Co.
URANIA, German ship, Capt. R. Molsen.
P. & O. Co.
FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, Br. bque, Capt.
A. McIntyre.—Arnold, KARBURG & Co.
JAVA, Dutch steamer, Capt. J. de Ridder.
Geo. R. Stevens & Co.
CHAMBER KAMRYE, Siam barque, Capt.
A. Federico.—Yuen Fat Hong.

To-day's Advertisements.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo
are requested to send in their Bills of
Lading to the Undersigned for counter-
signature, and take immediate delivery.
This Cargo has been landed and stored at
their risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Ex Amazon.
R. & Co., 225, Order, 1 case, from Mar-
seilles.
Ex Anadyr.
H. B. M. Consul, 2 cases Stationery, from
London.
H. S., 2589/90, 2 cases Colours, Order,
from Marseilles.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, December 31, 1880.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
Dec. 31, Diamante, British steamer, 514.
R. F. Cullen, Amoy Dec. 24, General.
Russell & Co.
Dec. 31, Hedvig, British barque, 375.
Carl Fraham, Chief Dec. 24, General.
Siemens & Co.
Dec. 31, Pernambuco, British steamer,
643. W. Hyde, Saigon Dec. 24, General.
McLORNS & Co.

DEPARTURES.
Dec. 31, Ningpo, for Shanghai.
31, Cadet, for New York.
31, Santa, for San Francisco.
31, Charlton, for Tamsui.

OLDFARIG.
Valparaiso, for San Francisco.
Hainan, for Hainan, &c.
Chin-tung, for Shanghai.
Catharine, for London.
Kwangtung, for Coast Ports.
Yokohama, for San Francisco.
Diamante, for Manila.

PASSENGERS.
ARRIVED.
Per Diamante, from Amoy, 70 Chinese.
Per Pernambuco, from Saigon, 124 Chi-
nese.
DEPARTED.
Per Ningpo, for Shanghai, Capt. Bayly.
Per Tamsui, for Saigon, 420 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.
The British steamer Diamante reports:
Had light Northwesterly wind and due west-
ther to Breaker Point; thence to port, moder-
ate N.E.—monsoon and cloudy weather.
The British barque Hedvig reports:
First part moderate N.W. breeze and fine
weather; latter part moderate N.E. mon-
soon.
The British steamer Pernambuco reports:
Left Saigon on 24th at 4.45 a.m.; arrived
in Hongkong at 5 p.m. on 31st. Experi-
enced at one N.E. monsoon and heavy head
sea throughout.

CARGO.
Per S. S. Oceania, sailed Dec. 30th:—
For Yokohama, 1,902 bags Rice, 480 bags
white sugar, 400 bags Yarn, and 1,673
pkgs. Merchandise; for San Francisco,
34,233 bags Rice, 10,601 bags sugar, 200
bags Coffee, 188 bags Beans, 110 bags Sago,
18 bags Tapioca, 119 boxes Opium, 23 cases
Nuts, 15, 37 cases Opium, 1 case Silks,
Cigars, 11 cases Grapes Opium, 1 case Silks,
1,740 empty flasks; and 2,017 pkgs. Mer-
chandise; for Panama, 500 bags Rice, and
15 pkgs. Merchandise; for Acapulco, 5 cases
Silk Goods; for St. Louis, 3 pkgs. Mer-
chandise; for Genoa, 1 case Cigars; for
Chicago, 1 pkg. Merchandise; for Boston,
10 pkgs. Merchandise; for New York, 160
bags Raw Silk, 10 cases Silk Goods, 44
half-chests Tea, and 21 pkgs. Merchandise.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.
MAILS will close:—
For SHANGHAI—
For Yuen Yuen, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the
2nd inst.
For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, COLOM-
BO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, and
EURO

A DEDICATION!

(From "The Green Room.")

Another year has passed away,
And Fate has found your friends united
To tell you stories of the day,
Before the Christmas fire is lighted.
We've travelled far, in many lands,
Midst rain and roses, heat and leather,
But hold us out your kindly hands,
And let us settle down together!

Take us away to some snug nook,
Tuck'd underneath your arm, my lady!
Let freight fall upon our book,
Or autumn rays in gardens shady.
When reading here of youth and age,
The heart that beats the love that misses,
Let fall one tear upon the page,
To cover it with secret kisses.

We only want your sympathies
In tales of love, despair, disaster,
We'd bring the tear mists to your eyes,
And made your hearts beat somewhat faster.

Make us companions as you roam,
And then our mysteries unravel;
Leave us in peaceful ease at home,
Or take us with you when you travel.

We love to beg, when Christmas comes,
The time of fancy and of fable!
So ask us—will you—to your homes,
And make us welcome at your table.
The stage's glow like life departs,
Though of the world it is the centre;
Give us welcome from your hearts,
For that's the Green Room we would enter.

C. S.

London, October, 1880.

THE NORDENSKIÖLD EXPEDITION.

HOW THEY SPENT THE WINTER.

The following extract from the Swedish newspaper *Aftonbladet* of Nov. 19, 1879, concerning the Swedish Arctic Expedition under Professor Nordenskiöld, has been translated for these columns:—

The Sunday of the 25th September, 1879, will become a day of very great importance to us. That day marks the end of our navigation during the year 1879, and that fact is principally due to the sudden change in the weather which took place at that time. The temperature of the atmosphere, had on the previous days been changeable, not very much, about $+5^{\circ}$. We had, therefore, no reason to suppose that we should be suddenly frozen in yet.

The day of the 25th September caused us to abandon our hopes of continuing our voyage during this autumn, the temperature fell now definitely below zero.

In consequence of the low temperature some new ice commenced to form about 2 inches thick between the old drifting ice floes, which were lying packed together and impassable as far as we could see, and that of course made the navigation more difficult.

Palander made the *Vega* sail to some ground ice which lay in 5 fathoms of water, and about 6,000 feet from the nearest land. Some of us believed that we should soon be out, but really there were very few.

The thickness of the new ice increased steadily and surely, because no heavy winds broke it up again. On the 1st of October, it was already three inches thick, and a few days afterwards we could walk on shore without any great risk of falling through the different places where the new and weaker ice had formed.

On the 4th October, we had our last botanical and zoological excursion on shore, because after that time the ground was frozen hard and covered with a slight fall of snow. We had still during the first days opportunities of having the pleasure of seeing some few migratory birds late in their passage (ducks lying in open holes in the ice out at sea and some snipe in the holes in the fresh water lagoons), but they went away very soon to more hospitable shores, and from that time we did not see during the whole winter any other birds except ptarmigan, about ten rooks, and as many sea gulls which lived on the shore nearest to the neighbourhood of the tents of the *Ischuktsches*.

The views all round did not express anything else than that often mentioned, but very simple and well-understood monotonous Arctic scenery.

In the middle of October, we could see during a few days, a regular sky covered with rain clouds, (*wetterkimmel* lit. rain sky) in the N.E., which of course gave us hope of a possible quick release, but the following days continually increasing cold, down even to -20° below zero, and the thickness of the new ice very soon took away our hopes.

The month of October with its comparatively slight cold and storms, not really worth mentioning, formed a passable and not too sudden change to what we were expecting, the long winter which became both extremely cold and stormy, but nevertheless nothing unbearable. Snow-storms and cold did not prevent us from taking our walks between the ship and shore, which were in the beginning taken every day by all of us, at certain fixed hours for exercise. We could also at the beginning pass our time in or enjoy skating and playing *gippt spel* (a Swedish game), but when the snow once began falling, it did so incessantly and soon obliged us to give up this pleasure which every one was very fond of.

The month of November made its appearance with violent northerly winds, which made the new fallen snow ascend like a whirl wind which chased relentlessly the snow crystals over the smooth ice; sometimes with the speed of 30 English miles per hour. The temperature of the atmosphere was at the same time not particularly low, not lower than -17° , &c. In consequence of this we could not for many days communicate with the shore, where we had already commenced a work which was far from being finished; we should have been obliged, even with a compass in our hands, our nearest point was covered with a constant white misty veil through which it was impossible to see even a distance of 100 feet; therefore we had a good opportunity of learning a new mode of living—that is, of accommodating ourselves (from outside) to a very monotonous life and with very little change, and in a very limited space.

The winter had arrived in earnest, but we had prepared for a long time to receive him with due honour. The ship was moored to the ground ice, three strong cables which, according to every human calculation, could not by the most violent storms and even not by the strongest pressure of the ice, change her position. The topmasts and topgals had been taken down and the yards slung to give the least opportunity to the wind, and Palander had already commenced to prepare the "tween deck as a working room for the crew during the winter; from the quarter-deck right over to the bows they spread an awning which kept out the snow splendidly and which, covered a certain large space which during the short days was a very dark walk. Concerning the warming, lighting and other comforts inside the ship, in the fore-cabin, work-rooms, gun-rooms, and cabins, Palander had arranged everything in such a way that no one could be comforted so well that nothing more could be desired. Our extra winter clothing was already distributed, such as thick gloves, canvas coats, rubber rugs, and canvas boots, and many of us had already really tried one or other of these different articles of dress. We were, therefore, as before mentioned, well prepared to meet the winter half way.

It was originally our intention to erect an observatory for magnetical and meteorological observations on the ice, in the neighbourhood of the ship, but, as we were under the impression that the ice would close in and crush the ship and also change her position, during the winter time, we found it necessary to establish our observatory on shore.

The violent storms of the 1st November days gave us new proofs of our fears of the future movement of the ice, because when after these stormy days, we recommenced our communications with the shore, we had a splendid opportunity of studying the consequences of the storms, increasing round our barrier of ground ice, which was stranded about 700 paces from the *Vega's* wintering place. The newly-formed ice was in greater or smaller cubes crushed up to about 30 feet high, and the surroundings had something of the appearance of a demolished fortress: curious to say this was the only time that we felt any perceptible changes in the ground ice during the winter, because, excepting some trifling cracking in the newly-formed ice by the sudden change on the temperature, our surroundings during all the time before us, so to say remained in a state of passive inactivity.

This of course was naturally of great advantage to our ship, which under such circumstances was as well sheltered as in the best dock.

At the end of November our magnetical observatory was finished; it was built of ice cubes which were swum from the new-formed sea ice from its closer proximity to the shore. It took a long time building because it was interrupted from time to time by snow storms, and in fact by very bad weather. The interior, which was nearly finished, was very simple but sufficient for the purpose, for which it was built. In each of three corners, a magnetical instrument was placed, in the middle of the floor (which consisted of hard frozen sand) a small table which supported three indicators screwed fast like scales, six candles in the primitive wooden candlesticks, some books and newspapers, and two memorandum-books, and from the ceiling was suspended, a continually burning lamp; at two sides of the room an india-rubber-air-bed with a hay pillow on which you could lie down, a few blankets and a sack made of the skin of the reindeer into which you could get when the cold was too intense, finally on the floor under the table some coffee and sugar, and in the fourth and last corner of the room, a small stove for the purpose of making coffee in case of need, that was the whole arrangement of the interior. There was a small passage of from four to five feet wide on one side in which was a door which gave access to the room; the length of the passage was four paces from there, to the side of the table was two paces, in one end, the place where we had to walk was not longer than six paces.

On the 27th November commenced our magnetical and meteorological observations in the ice-house, which were continued without interruption hour by hour till the 1st April. From the 15th January till the 15th April, the meteorological observations continued to be taken every five minutes for 48 hours on the 1st and 15th of the month. The usual time observations were divided into watches of six hours each, in which the following gentlemen took part:—Hovgaard, Kjellman, Bore, Nordquist, Stukberg, Nordenskiöld, Palander, Brusewitz, Alonquist, Nordstrom, and Lundgren, and in case of some of these gentlemen not being able to assist, Capt. Nilsson or the Engineer Pettersen.

When we on the 1st April finished our observations in the ice-house, the net amount of observations was 42,840; that was the result of four months' magnetical and meteorological observations.

Our daily walk to and from the ice-house was carried out with very great difficulty. During nearly the whole winter a compact mist of fine ice crystals covered the ice, which on most of the days made it impossible to distinguish the ship from the ice-house, and still more impossible of course to distinguish the ice-house from the ship, which was the same bright color as the snow; very often there were snow storms which made the walk more difficult in a greater degree. To find one's way under such circumstances without a guide would have been a mere impossibility. Before the regular communication with the ice-house commenced it was necessary to mark the way we had to go by some cubes of ice, 117 in number, which were placed the same distance from each other and between the ship and the shore and tied together on each side by a strong rope. This rope, the colour of which was a contrast to the white snow, was a guide to us on our nightly wanderings to and from the house. With all these precautions it was still very difficult to find the way during the night when the snow storms were very fierce. I remarked

during the night that generally it was nearly impossible to distinguish the dark colour of the rope at a greater distance than from 32 to 40 paces. If you diverged in the slightest degree from the regular pathway you did it with a great risk of not recovering it again, as a compass was of no use whatever in the thick blinding darkness. I tried a few times in the night to leave go of the rope and take a nearer way, which I had gone tens of times before during the day, but I had to suffer for my temerity in walking for quarters of hours in all possible and impossible directions before I could find the proper road.

One thinks that the cold is the greatest plague of the Arctic regions, but I don't believe that many Arctic travellers are of the same opinion. Against the cold alone you can preserve yourself by warmth and suitable dress. We had many times 40 degrees of cold and over; the highest cold we had was 46 degrees Celsius, but that was not insupportable. Generally as high a degree of cold as 40 degrees and over is combined with calm, and when there is calm it is not so very biting to be out a long time in the open air; the warm clothing and necessary exercise neutralize the effect of the cold, only the face, which must be uncovered in order to see and breathe, runs the risk of being frost-bitten, after a certain time, but you soon learn how to resist that danger. But what you cannot under any circumstances learn to resist is cold, snow and storm combined together; these three things form what you call a snow whirlwind or a whirlwind of snow. We had an opportunity of making a long and unintermitted acquaintance with the snow whirlwind during the whole winter.

The snow-storms commenced with us early in the beginning of October, and we expected that they would cease in the spring, but they continued far into May. One asks with reason how it is possible that the *Ischuktsches*, Esquimaux and other people can live so close to a miserable life in such an inhospitable climate. At the beginning we took all the necessary precautions during our night by walks, because we were prepared to meet at any moment a Polar bear or some hungry wolves.

We had seen traces of bears on the ice already early in October, and the *Ischuktsches* told us that the wolves sometimes came down the coast and on to the ice. We were therefore always armed with the Remington rifle or revolver and some spare cartridges in our pocket. We had never any serious meeting with them. We didn't see during our ten months long wintering a single bear.

Only one time it happened that during one of our night walks we met a wolf, but the danger was not greater than one of our dogs being bitten in the ears. That was in the beginning of February that that happened, and we did not see the whole wolf's story, because we imagined that the so-called wolf was nothing more than a hungry *Ischuktsche's* dog, which was looking about seeking food. But having explored the place the next day there was no mistake. It is therefore possible, although it appears very incredible, that you can pass the whole winter in the Arctic regions without seeing a single bear.

"THE NEIGHBOUR'S BARN."
BY HENRY IRVING.

At the present time, when the progress of realism is marking an epoch in stage management, a little special attention may not inopportunistly be given to the humanitarian branch of stage realism—that of food. The old days of pasteboard pie and wooden chickens are gone from good theatres—let us hope, for ever. The real "veal and ham" in the interesting reproduction of "Dut" at the Folly, was quite a success, and brought the dinner-hour instincts of all present to the aid of historic effect. I was much struck, not long since, by the thoughtful consideration manifested by a charming young lady in a successful opera bouffe, who took care that the vast amount of real bread, which she had cut so gracefully, was ultimately distributed to that portion of the French army in the war, who seemed to have been hitherto inadequately supplied with rations, and to whom the nightly allusion to their present emolument may have been of some little service.

When, a year ago, we produced at the Lyceum, as a first piece, the old Scotch drama of "Cranford-Brig," the various members of the company playing in the piece had full choice of where-withal to wash down their "head and harriges"—(of which, by the way, over a hundred were consumed during the run)—and the miller's super became a nightly jollity, except, perhaps, to the Scotch nobility and the king's hussars, men, who, with watery mouths and eager eyes, crowded the wings, forbidden by the irony of dramatic fate to enter upon the scene until the supper had been cleared away.

This piece reminded me of an incident which came under my eye, a good many years ago. In the off season of a large provincial theatre, in which I was a stock actor, I took an engagement at a small town, where I knew none of the most thriving sports of the North. The salary was little; the parts were long, and there was not much opportunity for gaining renown. However, it was better than remaining idle, as, at the worst, the amount of debt to be accumulated was minimised. The manager was not a bad fellow, and having been a good actor in his time, was only too glad to be surrounded by a class of actors whose services he could only obtain by the opportunity afforded by the bright summer—in those palmy days the darkest and winniest season to the airy comedian or the thoroughly legitimate tragedian. Our opening bill consisted of "Cranford-Brig," "Lord Darnley," "Wallace, the Hero of Scotland," and "Gilderoy, the Bonnie Boy," in all of which I played, besides contributing my share in the National Anthem, which was righteously and loudly sung by the entire strength of the company. After the rehearsal of "Cranford-Brig," the jolly manager

said, "Now, boys, I shall stand a real supper to-night; no pastboard, no barley, but a real sheep's head, and a little drop of real Scotch." A tumult of applause.

The manager was as good as his word, for at night there was a real head well equipped with turnips and carrots, and the "drop of real Scotch." The "neighbour's barn," an important character in the scene, came in and took her seat as usual beside the miller's chair. She was a pretty, sad-eyed, intelligent child of some nine years old. In the course of the meal, when Jock Lawson was freely passing the whiskey, she leaned over to him and said, "Please, will you give me a little?"

He looked surprised. She was, so earnest in her request, that I whispered to her, "To-morrow, perhaps, if you want it very much, you shall have a dramlet."

To-morrow night came, and to my amusement, she produced from the pocket of her little plaid frock a bright piece of brass, and held it out to me. I said, "What's this?"

"A thimble, sir."

"But what am I to do with it?"

"You said that you would give me a thimbleful of whiskey if I wanted it, and I do want it."

This was said so naturally, that the audience laughed and applauded. I looked over to the miller, and found him with the end of his knife and fork on the table, and his eyes wide open, gazing at us in astonishment. However, we were both experienced enough to pass off this unheeded effect as a part of the piece. I filled the thimble, and the child took it back carefully to her little "creepy" stool beside the miller. I watched her, and presently saw her turn her back to the audience and pour it into a little halfpenny tin snuff-box. She covered the box with a bit of paper, and screwed on the lid, thus making the box pretty watertight, and put it into her pocket.

When the curtain fell, our manager came forward, and patted the child's head. "Why, my little girl," said he, "you are quite a genius. Your gag is the best thing in the piece. We must have it in every night. But, my child, you mustn't drink the whiskey! No, no! that would never do."

"Oh, sir, indeed I won't; I give you my word I won't!" she said, quite earnestly, and ran to her dressing-room.

"Cranford-Brig" had an unprecedented run of six nights, and the little lady always got her thimbleful of whiskey, and her round of applause. And each time I notice that she corked up the former safely in the snuff-box. I was curious as to what she could possibly do with the spirit, and who she was, and where she came from. I asked her, but she seemed so unwilling to tell, and turned so red, that I did not press her, but I found out that it was the old story—no mother, and a drunken father.

Still, it was strange; what could she want with the whiskey—a child like her? It could not be for the drunken father. I was completely at fault. I took a fancy to the little thing, and wished to know her secret, for a secret I felt sure there was. After the performance, I saw my little body came out. Poor little child! there was no mother or brother to see her to her home. She hurried up the street, and turning into the poorest quarter of the town, entered the common stair of a tumble-down old house. I followed, feeling my way as best I could. She went up and up, till in the very top flat she entered a little room. A handful of fire glimmering in the grate revealed a sickly boy, some two years her junior, who crawled towards her from where he was lying before the fire.

"Gispy, I'm glad you're home," he said. "I thought you'd never come."

She put her arm round him, and the poor little head-basher, his shoulder and took him over to the fire again, trying to comfort him as he went.

"It's the path very bad to-night, Willie."

"Yes," A. sadder, "yes" I never heard.

"Willie, I wish I could bear the pain for you."

"It's cruel of father to send me out in the wet; he knows how bad I am."

"Hush! Willie, hush! he might hear you."

"I don't care! I don't care! I wish he would kill me at once."

The reckless abandon of the child's despair was dreadful.

"Hush! hush! he is our father and we mustn't say such things!" This through her fast-flicking tears. Then she said, "Let me try and make the pain better."

The boy took off his shirt.

The girl leaned over and put her arms round him, and kissed his shoulder; she then put her hand into her pocket and took out the snuff-box.

"Oh, Willie, I wish we had more, so that it might cure the pain."

Having lighted a dip candle, she rubbed the child's rheumatic shoulder with the few drops of spirit, and then covered up the little thin body, and, sitting before the fire, took the boy's head on her knee, and began to sing him to sleep.

I took another look into the room, through the half-open door; my foot cracked; the frightened eyes met mine. I put my finger on my lips and crept away.

But, as I began to descend the stair, I met a drunken man ascending—slipping and stumbling as he came. He slipped and stumbled by me, and entered the room. I followed to the landing unnoticed, and stood in the dark shadow of the half-open door.

A hoarse, brutal voice growled, "What are you doing there?—get up!"

"I can't father; Willie's head is on my knees."

"Get up!"

She gently laid the boy's head on the floor, pilloving it in her little shawl, and stood up.

"Father, Willie is very sick; you ought to try to get him cured!"

"Shut up!—If I hear another word, I'll make you and him both keep your

selves quiet." And the brute flung himself on his bed, muttering to himself in his drunken semi-oblivion—"Cure him, indeed! Not if I know it. That's not the way to get the money; his cough is worth a lot alone. Cure him, indeed! Not likely!"

The black-hearted scoundrel! The girl bowed her head lower and lower.

I could not bear it. I entered the room. The brute was on the bed asleep in his besotted sleep. The child stole up to me, and in a half-frightened whisper said, "Oh, sir, oughtn't people to keep secrets, if they know them? I think they ought, if they are other people's." This with the dignity of a queen.

I could not gainsay her, so I said, as gravely as I could to the little woman, "The secret shall be kept, but you must ask me if you want anything."

She bent over, suddenly kissed my hand, and I went down the stair.

The next night she was shy in coming for the whiskey, and I took care that she had good measure.

The last night of our long run of six nights, she looked more happy than I had ever seen her. When she came for the whiskey she held out the thimble, and whispered to me with her poor, pale lips trembling, "You needn't any pretend to-night."

"Why?" I whispered.

"Because—he doesn't want it now. He's dead!"—The Green Room.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small parcels may be sent by Post between any of the Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Pakhoi, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 15 lbs. The postage is 20 cents per lb., which includes Registration except to Japan, to which country parcels are forwarded at Book Rates, Registry being optional. The parcels may be wholly closed if there be this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTERS, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as handboxes, &c.), Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, Tea, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mail, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packets. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of registration will secure the sender against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

It is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or not, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of durable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—Books and Papers—to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c. 4 lbs. Patterns—to British Office, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c. 3 lbs.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but it is prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10 in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the letter duly observed all the conditions of registration.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General on the part of the sender, immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any act of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, or by the dilatory or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for more damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handbells, bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

Money Order Regulations.

1. Money Orders are exchanged with the United Kingdom, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and Port Darwin, the Straits Settlements, Western Australia, and (except at Shanghai) with the Japanese Empire. Hongkong also issues orders on Shanghai, and vice versa.

2. Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps, subject to a charge of one per cent. for forwarding them.

3. Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up, and is enclosed in a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope, to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheques, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for various orders of exchange for the same amount.

4. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications at a time as the Money Order Office closes some hours before the departure of the mails.

5. No order must exceed \$10, or \$50, or include any fraction of a penny, nor more than two such orders be issued to the same person, in favour of the same payee, by the same mail. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—Orders on the United Kingdom. Up to \$25, 18 cents. "25 to 50, 20 " "50 to 100, 22 " "100 to 250, 24 " "250 to 500, 26 " "500 to 1000, 28 " "1000 to 2500, 30 " "2500 to 5000, 32 " "5000 to 10000, 34 " "10000 to 25000, 36 " "25000 to 50000, 38 " "50000 to 100000, 40 " "100000 to 250000, 42 " "250000 to 500000, 44 " "500000 to 1000000, 46 " "1000000 to 2500000, 48 " "2500000 to 5000000, 50 " "5000000 to 10000000, 52 " "10000000 to 25000000, 54 " "25000000 to 50000000, 56 " "50000000 to 100000000, 58 " "100000000 to 250000000, 60 " "250000000 to 500000000, 62 " "500000000 to 1000000000, 64 " "1000000000 to 2500000000, 66 " "2500000000 to 5000000000, 68 " "5000000000 to 10000000000, 70 " "10000000000 to 25000000000, 72 " "25000000000 to 50000000000, 74 " "50000000000 to 100000000000, 76 " "100000000000 to 250000000000, 78 " "250000000000 to 500000000000, 80 " "500000000000 to 1000000000000, 82 " "1000000000000 to 2500000000000, 84 " "2500000000000 to 5000000000000, 86 " "5000000000000 to 10000000000000, 88 " "10000000000000 to 25000000000000, 90 " "25000000000000 to 50000000000000, 92 " "50000000000000 to 100000000000000, 94 " "100000000000000 to 250000000000000, 96 " "250000000000000 to 500000000000000, 98 " "500000000000000 to 1000000000000000, 100 " "1000000000000000 to 2500000000000000, 102 " "2500000000000000 to 5000000000000000, 104 " "5000000000000000 to 10000000000000000, 106 " "10000000000000000 to 25000000000000000, 108 " "25000000000000000 to 50000000000000000, 110 " "50000000000000000 to 100000000000000000, 112 " "100000000000000000 to 250000000000000000, 114 " "250000000000000000 to 500000000000000000, 116 " "500000000000000000 to 1000000000000000000, 118 " "1000000000000000000 to 2500000000000000000, 120 " "2500000000000000000 to 5000000000000000000, 122 " "5000000000000000000 to 10000000000000000000, 124 " "10000000000000000000 to 25000000000000000000, 126 " "25000000000000000000 to 50000000000000000000, 128 " "50000000000000000000 to 100000000000000000000, 130 " "100000000000000000000 to 250000000000000000000, 132 " "250000000000000000000 to 500000000000000000000, 134 " "500000000000000000000 to 1000000000000000000000, 136 " "100000

An informal meeting of the Trustees of St. John's Cathedral, held on the 30th inst., a division was made of the Cathedral funds, which had accumulated since Easter. The amount contributed was over \$700, but an interim grant of \$50 to the Naval Scripture Reader for services rendered, the expenditure of \$30 in new hassocks for the Chancel, and some minor expenses, had reduced it to \$523.40, which was thus divided:—

To the Bishop of Victoria for Missions,	\$142.40
Cathedral funds,	25.00
Diocesan Home and Orphanage,	100.00
Diocesan Chaplaincy Fund,	100.00
Naval Scripture Reader,	50.00
Total,	\$523.40

CRICKET.

HONGKONG C. C. v. THE NAVY.

This match, which was commenced yesterday, was continued this morning. Messrs Bridges and Hynes, who were "not out" yesterday continuing their innings, and the first named gentleman was not disposed of until he had knocked out within six of his century. The match was not equal enough to be a good one, as the "Navy" unfortunately made no better show at batting than they had done in the field. Some of the bowling of the Club team deserves mention. Mr. Tomes having bowled 28 balls for eight runs and seven wickets, and Mr. Barr 26 balls for six runs and three wickets. Appended are the scores:—

H. C. CLUB.	
W. P. Bridges, c. Moffatt, b. Mitchell,	84
H. J. Taylor, b. Gubbins,	75
H. C. Forbes, c. Penny, b. Gubbins,	5
W. Lane, R. A., b. Mitchell,	5
W. Hynes, c. Lyns, b. Penny,	54
J. S. Fardon, c. Mitchell, b. Moffatt,	27
C. S. Barr, b. Gubbins,	4
J. P. Fall, R. A., c. Campion, b. Penny,	5
H. F. Whyte, b. Campion,	18
G. A. Tomes, b. Campion,	18
C. A. Caldwell, not out,	6
Byes, 14, leg byes 1, wide, 30, no balls 1,	46
Total,	354

Wickets fell.—1 for 13, 2 for 159, 3 for 169, 4 for 231, 5 for 245, 6 for 260, 7 for 285, 8 for 290, 9 for 313, 10 for 334.

NAVY.

Let Innings.	
W. Lane, c. Forbes, b. Hynes,	0
C. Gubbing, Flying Fish, b. Hynes,	13
Mr. F. Newton, Victor Emanuel, b. Hynes,	13
J. Galpin, Commodore, b. Bridges,	0
G. Neville, Commodore, at Wicket, b. Forbes,	0
F. Newton, Commodore, b. Forbes,	8
F. Mitchell, Commodore, b. Hynes,	0
J. Campion, Commodore, not out,	12
Edmunds, Iron Duke, b. Tomes,	18
W. Warren, Kestrel, c. Lane, b. Barr,	1
Byes, 2, leg byes 2,	4
Total,	76

Wickets fell.—1 for 0, 2 for 7, 3 for 21, 4 for 24, 5 for 30, 6 for 40, 7 for 43, 8 for 45, 9 for 75, 10 for 76.

2nd Innings.

W. Lane, b. Tomes,	4
J. Campion, b. Tomes,	4
W. Penny, c. and b. Tomes,	0
Gubbing, b. Barr,	0
J. Galpin, b. Forbes,	0
F. Newton, c. Law, b. Tomes,	0
G. Neville, b. Tomes,	0
Moffatt, b. Tomes,	3
J. Mitchell, b. Barr,	0
Kelchstone, b. Tomes,	1
W. Warren, not out,	1
Byes,	4
Total,	18

Wickets fell.—1 and 2 for 7, 3 and 4 for 9, 5 and 6 for 10, 7 for 16, 8 and 9 for 17, 10 for 18.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

An extraordinary meeting of shareholders of the above Company was held at the registered office, No. 14, Praya Central, this afternoon (31st), for the purpose of passing special resolutions to authorise the Directors to purchase the docks, godwits, plant, property, and stock-in-trade of the Cosmopolitan Dock Company, Limited, and to determine in what manner payment for the same shall be made, pursuant to Article 107 of the Articles of Association of the said Company.

The Chairman of the Company, Hon. W. Keswick, presided, and there were also present the following shareholders:—Messrs. Mulver, Reiners, André, and Manger, and H. C. Haswell (Directors), Hon. P. Ryrie, and Messrs. H. Smith, Champeaux, A. E. Vaucher, C. S. Chatter, N. J. Ide, Mosely, Sassoon, C. P. Chatter, W. K. Hughes, Vernon-Vernon, MacCulloch, MacClymont, Innes, D. R. Crawford, H. N. Mody, J. de Costa, Tavares, and D. Gillies, Secretary. There were also a number of shareholders proxies, and altogether there were represented 1,191 shares. The meeting was, however, delayed for some time until the number qualified to proceed to the business in hand (1,000 shares) could be received, and several members had to be beaten up before that could be done.

The Secretary of the Company having read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman said that the notice set forth the object for which the directors had asked the attendance of the shareholders to-day. As they were well aware, the competition within recent years in the work of the Dock Company had been such as to reduce the earnings from this species of industry here in such a way as had been unsatisfactory to them as shareholders and a source of anxiety to the Directors as the managers of their affairs. Endeavours had been made to come to some understanding, and some proposals had been made in that direction, coming rather from the other side than from this Company. Some proposals had taken the form of a working agreement; the object of this Company had been to acquire the property of the opposition, and there were indications that they could get the property. Some opportunities were lost of doing so, and that these were unavailing was a source of regret to the Directors. The opposition grew stronger and a working agreement was proposed; but the feeling amongst the Directors was that, whereas that might relieve the position temporarily, it would not endure, and that there were

in the elements of dissension which might possibly lead them in as bad if not a worse position than that from which they had extricated themselves. They had now succeeded in arranging for the purchase of the property of the Cosmopolitan Dock Company at the terms which were set forth in the advertisement. This Company acquired the whole property of the opposition for \$400,000, in addition to which they would pay for the steam-launches and material in stock-in-trade. The terms of payment were that \$200,000 should be paid on their taking possession and the balance at three months after that date, and at the same time the value of the launches and material taken over. In order to allow of their taking up these payments the Directors proposed now the addition to the capital of the Company of \$250,000 in 2000 shares, of £125 each; that they should not be allowed to issue these shares at less than ten per cent premium, and the shares to be issued at such premium over and above that as the Directors might find expedient and practicable. The Directors were of opinion that it would be an advantage were the present shares subdivided, and had now in contemplation notifying the shareholders that they desired them to meet together, which they would do for that purpose in an extraordinary meeting, to consider the advisability of so sub-dividing the shares, making the capital £1,250,000 in 10,000 shares of £125 each. The balance of the purchase money of this property it was proposed to raise by mortgage, and he was happy to state that he could borrow the money. The period within which loan should be repaid should be as short as possible; from six to eight years it ought all to be paid off. But that was a detail which had not yet been settled with the lenders of the money. If this proposal received the approval of the meeting he and the Board of Directors believed it would increase the dividends of the shareholders and add to the prosperity of the Company. The Chairman concluded by moving formally the following resolution:—

That this Company do purchase from the Cosmopolitan Dock Company Limited, the leasehold property, premises, buildings, dock, plant, engines, machinery and tools, together with the business and goodwill of the said Company, for the price or sum of \$400,000 Hongkong currency, and that this Company do purchase the steam launches, and stock-in-trade of the said Cosmopolitan Dock Company at such price or sum as shall be determined upon by two valuers, one to be appointed by Messrs. Russell and Company for the said Cosmopolitan Dock Company and the other by the Directors of this Company, who shall in the event of any disagreement appoint an Umpire who shall determine the matter in dispute; and also that the Company do continue and carry on the said business at Tai Koi Tsui.

And that the said purchase money to be paid by this Company to the said Cosmopolitan Dock Company Limited for the said dock, premises, stock-in-trade, chattels and effects be raised partly by the issue of two thousand new shares of one hundred and twenty-five dollars each at such rate as the Directors may agree upon, but at not less than ten per cent premium, to which the present shareholders of this Company shall have the preference, and partly by raising a loan of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum.

Mr. Ede wished to know whether he would be in order, before the motion was put, in asking a question: was this the proper time?

The Chairman: Certainly.

Mr. Ede's question was whether the proposed arrangement to which the Chairman had alluded was still open to the Company, or was it too late to do anything save what the Chairman proposed in his resolution.

The Chairman thought it was now too late to go back; but if the meeting did not approve of the resolution now before it the Directors would do their best to bring about the other arrangement to which he had alluded.

Mr. Ede had a strong feeling that the other arrangement was practicable but if it was not open now to make no other arrangement it was not worth while discussing the advisability of that course. If that course were still open he would like to ask whether an adjournment would put an end to this arrangement or whether the negotiations would be then regarded merely as suspended.

The Chairman said that in the event of the resolution not meeting with the approval of this meeting and of a motion for an adjournment being carried he believed the effect would be to jeopardise the arrangement with the other Company which he had placed before the meeting. How far it might affect the possible arrangement for a working agreement he could not say. For his own part he had considered, since the agreement had been made to purchase that the previous negotiations were at an end. How far the rejection of this proposition by the present meeting would reopen them he could not say.

Mr. Ede said that there were three courses open, for the shareholders at this meeting, no option, but to refuse or sanction the purchase.

The Chairman agreed; he appended that he was the position.

Mr. H. Smith suggested the resolution which has been proposed by the Chairman.

Mr. Taylor was very sorry to put his views forward in opposition to those which had been recorded by the Directors, but he was of opinion that if the Company added itself with a debt like that which it was proposed to incur and which was to be paid off in six years, it meant that the Company, if they were to pay any dividend, were to go in for excessive charges which was tantamount to inviting new opposition. The Company's field was not at the present time any better than at the time of the amalgamation with the old Union Dock Company, and the appearance of the field then led to the establishment of the "Sands" Ship and the "Electric" of the Cosmopolitan Dock. He had no sources of information save the printed reports, reading from which, referring to the year 1871, 1874, he suggested that

the probable earnings of the Company would be much the same as in these years, \$700,000, which would be a profit of 25 per cent. It was the difference then, and it might be now, of 18 per cent, between the rate at which they could borrow money and that of profit, which encouraged opposition. He suggested that, to raise the money required to carry out the transaction with the opposition, of which the Chairman had informed them by the issue of new stock. He also referred to another point. They had all heard some talk of a suggestion or offer that had been made by the Chairman, at one of the meetings of the Board of Directors, that he was prepared to take over the management of the Company himself. He dared say that this was made with the best intentions, but naturally the shareholders asked themselves "what" they were to make out of it. He thought they might make something out of it in this way. If the Chairman took up the proposed issue and gave them \$800,000 for it, no doubt in the course of a year or two he would make a good thing of it, and the shareholders might then consider the advisability of entrusting his firm with the management of the company. Something of the kind must be done, because the duties of Secretary and Manager in such an institution as this promised to develop into would assuredly become more than enough for one man. Mr. Taylor concluded by moving that there be a creation of \$300,000 fresh stock to be issued at a fixed premium or by tender to the highest bidder.

This amendment Mr. MacCulloch seconded.

With reference to one point Mr. Taylor had mentioned, the Chairman desired to say that the Directors were not at all in favour of any very considerable advance of charges. A reasonable advance was most desirable because of late work had been done cheaper here than it was done anywhere else in the world. A reasonable, legitimate and fair increase there, might be and they would still be able to keep the charges lower than those for any part of the East; and he believed that they would be able to conduct a profitable business on that basis. They had a debt, but they had every reasonable prospect, and he believed, of clearing off that and giving to the shareholders a very fair dividend to the shareholders. Such was his own opinion and it was the opinion of the other members of the Board. He wished it to be distinctly understood that the Directors were not in favour of any considerable increase of charges. They thought it would be detrimental to the interests of the Company to do so. (Hear, hear.)

The motion, as given above, having been seconded, reduced to writing and read.

Mr. Andre pointed out that the proposal of the Directors had made required \$500,000.

Mr. Taylor: But that would be stock. That would be used up.

The amendment was then put to the meeting and amidst considerable amusement lost; no hand was held up for it and the seconded vote against it.

Mr. Taylor asked whether the Directors had made any estimate of the amount of earnings that would be available for distribution as dividend.

The Chairman said he had made an estimate and they had no doubt all made estimates, but they had made no estimate which they were prepared to make public.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

There was no other business before the meeting.

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. Mr. S. Tennochy.)

Friday, Dec. 31.

ALLIED ASSAULT ON A COASTABLE.

John Seoules, 22, private in H. M. 27th Regiment was fined two dollars for striking P. C. 608, an Indian Constable. The constable it appeared wanted to take defendant to the Police Station because he had a shirt on his back, which the P. C. could not do so. The soldier naturally objected, as he was admitted to be sober at the time, and a struggle ensued, in which, defendant stated, he was first struck by the constable.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Cho.)

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Tang Ayp, 34, seaman, was convicted of being in possession of two pawn tickets relating to stolen property on the 29th inst.

A hawker named Lam Aun, identified the property which the tickets related to, a pair of shoes, and a purse, as belonging to him, and he had seen the defendant offering the tickets for sale in the Queen's Road. The defendant was ordered to find security in two sureties of \$25 each, to be of good behaviour for three months, in default to be committed for fourteen days.

PUBLIC GAMBLING.

Lo Aping, 22, farmer, and nine others, appeared on a charge, remanded from the 22nd inst., of public gambling at house No. 18, Jervoy Street. All the defendants but the tenth, Lo Aun, a thirteenth, were arrested in the house by Inspector Lindsay on the 27th inst., the latter prisoner, who was in the house at the time, having jumped out of a window into the street and secured himself. He was so much injured that he could not run, and was captured in the street and sent to Hospital, which he has just left. Evidence went to prove that this man Lo Aun was the keeper of the gambling house, and he was fined \$50, in default to be imprisoned for two months with hard labour. The first and second defendants were convicted of aiding and abetting in a misdemeanor, and were fined \$50 each, or two months' imprisonment with hard labour, and the other defendants, for managing a public gambling house, were fined \$50 each, with the alternative of fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labour.

A sum of \$10 to be paid to two informers in the case, out of the fines when paid.

SUSPECTED THIEF TO A GAO THIEF.

Ip Wing Kai, 59, optician, dealer, was fined \$5, in default to be imprisoned for fourteen days, with hard labour, for giving 10 cents to a convict in Victoria Gaol. The prisoner was working in the compound outside the gaol, when defendant threw a shawl to him, which was found to contain thirteen cents.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before His Honour, the Puisne Judge, F. Snowden, Esq.)

Friday, Dec. 31.

THE P. & O. COMPANY v. BURNIE, \$200.

This was a suit brought to recover the sum of \$200 which it was alleged defendant agreed to pay to the plaintiff for towing a steam launch from this port to Singapore.

Mr. Johnson, (of Messrs. Sharp, Toller and Johnson) appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Stephens, (of Messrs. Stephens and Co.) appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Johnson opened the case at some length and indicated the evidence which would be laid before the Court. This was in action, he said, for \$200 for towing a steam launch to Singapore by the P. & O. steamer "Hind," the launch was to be paid by the bankrupt firm of Inglis & Co., his Lordship said the defence was that Captain Burnie was acting merely under the instructions of the agent here and that the launch was to be towed to Singapore by the P. & O. steamer "Hind," the launch was to be paid by the bankrupt firm of Inglis & Co., his Lordship said the defence was that Captain Burnie was acting merely under the instructions of the agent here and that the launch was to be towed to Singapore by the P. & O. steamer "Hind," the launch was to be paid by the bankrupt firm of Inglis & Co., his Lordship said the defence was that Captain Burnie was acting merely under the instructions of the agent here and that the launch was to be towed to Singapore by the P. & O. steamer "Hind," the launch was to be paid by the bankrupt firm of Inglis & Co., his Lordship said the defence was that Captain Burnie 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